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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

BABASAHEB, NARAYANRAO (Chief of Ichalkaranji). *Impressions of British Life and Character*. Pp. xxiii, 243. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

BABSON, ROGER W. *The Future of Nations*. Pp. 123. Price, \$1. Wellesley Hills: Babson's Statistical Organization, 1914.

BARRINGTON, MRS. RUSSELL. *The Life of Walter Bagehot*. Pp. viii, 478. Price, \$4. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

A biography both authoritative and interesting. The Hutton memoirs were not complete. Omissions were necessitated because Walter Bagehot's father was living when the memoirs were written. The present biography, written by a sister-in-law, is apparently exhaustive. The tone is eulogistic, but this merely confirms the verdict of friends that as a man Walter Bagehot was greater even than his books.

BIGELOW, JOHN. *American Policy*. Pp. vi, 184. Price, \$1. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

These somewhat unrelated chapters present no definite line of argument. They deal with the population conditions of America and with phases of the Monroe Doctrine. America is shown to be underpopulated, peopled by a variety of races among which the white predominates, the Anglo-Saxon branch dominating. South America, it is asserted, wants immigration but realizes that to populate is to govern and hence is unwilling to see Anglo-Saxons come in large numbers into its borders. After reviewing the Monroe Doctrine and its perversions the author considers how the Americas can be drawn together in spite of the mutual suspicion which now keeps them apart. He concludes that a non-aggressive assertion of the Monroe Doctrine such as its framers intended is essential and that to counteract the possibility of European attack upon that policy American states should cultivate the close friendship of Russia, Japan, and China apparently as a means by which a new world balance of power may be brought into being.

BRERETON, CLOUDESLEY. *Who is Responsible? Armageddon and After!* Pp. ix, 104. Price, 50 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

BUCK, SOLON JUSTUS. *Travel and Description 1765-1865*. Pp. xi, 514. Springfield, Illinois: State Historical Library, 1914.

This volume contains three extensive bibliographies of works referring to the history of the state of Illinois; one dealing with travel and description

1765-1865, one with county histories, atlases and biographical collections, and one with territorial and state laws. The bibliography of travel and description is of great value not only to students of Illinois history but to students of the history of the United States in general. The works are listed in chronological order, each one briefly annotated and certain libraries indicated where they may be found. By the use of the copious and well prepared index one can locate references by author or by topic.

BULLARD, ARTHUR. *Panama*. (Revised Edition.) Pp. xiv, 601. Price, \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is not Panama of today or of any other day. It is a popular account of the setting in history not only of the state of Panama and of the canal but of the western Caribbean in general. The author presents a running narrative of early settlement, international rivalries, the history of canal construction and present day social and political conditions.

Statistics are conspicuous by their fewness and no attempt is made to distribute space with regard for the relative importance of the subjects discussed. Some of the chapters bear upon the present conditions in the Canal region not at all or only in the most general way.

In spite of these limitations the average reader who wishes an untechnical discussion which will give him an understanding of isthmian history, problems and conditions will find this volume both entertaining and readable.

Catholic Encyclopedia Index, The. Pp. ix, 959. Price, \$6. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., 1914.

The usefulness of the Catholic Encyclopedia has been greatly enhanced by the publication of this large volume of indexes containing the subjects of all articles treated in the body of the work together with references to all leading sub-divisions of subjects occurring in the various articles, references to these topics in other articles and subjects on which there are no special articles. An elaborate system of cross-references adds further value to the index. Many of these references run into several columns of fine print and are a striking evidence of the wealth of material to be found in the fifteen volumes of the Encyclopedia. At the same time, the index emphasizes the absence of a systematic treatment in the body of the work of certain topics on which the historical reader would gladly be informed, as, for example, Papal Revenues, Pluralities, etc., though it would be unfair to expect, in an undertaking of such magnitude, that the special curiosity of each inquirer should be wholly satisfied. At the close of the volume various courses of reading have been outlined under such headings as apologetics, education, history of the church, law, etc., with references to the appropriate sections of the Encyclopedia.

CHESSER, ELIZABETH SLOAN. *Woman, Marriage and Motherhood*. Pp. xv, 287. Price, \$1.50. New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1913.

A frank discussion by a woman of the woman question, that, as the author says, lays "stress upon the importance of efficient, protected motherhood."

To obtain this end, important reforms are advocated affecting marriage laws and woman's legal position, the unmarried mother, divorce, the sweated mother, the factory mother, women prisoners, etc.; but it is recognized at the same time that social betterment is a gradual process. The vote is not a remedy, says Dr. Chesser, neither is the endowment of motherhood nor the removal of the artificial barriers restricting woman's entrance into professional life. "But everything which tends to raise the status of women—above all to secure the adequate protection of woman as mother, is in the best interests of the community." Throughout the book there is reflected the feeling that the reforms advocated are due to a conviction deepened by actual experience with women and women's problems.

COLEMAN, CHRISTOPHER BUSH. *Constantine the Great and Christianity*. Pp. 257. Price, \$2. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1914.

DAVIES, EMIL. *The Collectivist State in the Making*. Pp. xviii, 267. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Mr. Davies has given us not only an inspiring book on public ownership but has listed a vast number of activities that in one part of the world or another are at present subjects of public control. A large number of states and cities are owners and even speculators in land. There are public monopolies in many forms of transportation and in raw materials. It is interesting to learn that there are municipal bakeries, restaurants and ice plants. We are accustomed to the discussion of public docks and markets but it is seldom that we hear of a publicly owned cold storage plant operating a line of refrigerator cars.

The author attempts to determine the limits of such public activity but finds that this is impossible. There is continued opposition to the increase of public activity but the movement continues to spread. He feels that the movement will continue and that as opportunity and needs develop, public ownership will grow. As the state or city require additional revenues, as the people demand relief from special forms of exploitation, as there is discontent of employees, as socialistic ideas develop, new lines of endeavor will be opened up.

Although we may not be willing to agree with many of the author's forecasts, it is very interesting to learn that such a variety of human needs are at present supplied by public endeavor.

DICK, W. J. *Conservation of Coal in Canada*. Pp. xii, 212. Toronto: Commission of Conservation, 1914.

This is a report of the Commission of Conservation of Canada. The first part discusses and summarizes the problems of coal conservation, such as the use of low grade coals in gas producers, briquettes, coking by use of by-product ovens, etc. The second, and much the larger part, of the report is a description of the mines and mining methods in Canada. Colored maps showing the source of coal for railroads and domestic uses in Canada accompany the report, together with several diagrams and illustrations.

EMERICK, CHARLES F. *The Struggle for Equality in the United States*. Reprinted from *Popular Science Monthly*, Vol. lxxxiii, No. 6, December, 1913; Vol. lxxxiv, Nos. 1-6, January to June, 1914; Vol. lxxxv, No. 1, July, 1914. Pp. 99. Price, 50 cents. New York: *Popular Science Monthly*, 1914.

FARRINGTON, FREDERIC ERNEST. *Commercial Education in Germany*. Pp. ix, 258. Price, \$1.10. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Germany's educational system emphasizes thoroughness and specialization. It tolerates none of the interference on the part of the individual with which we are so familiar in America. It aims at specific ends and measurably attains those ends. This usually leads to status and fixity rather than to mobility of individual destiny. In the vocational field technical skill is at least one definite result of the educational process. Professor Farrington's book outlines in an introductory way the most prominent features of Germany's system as an introduction to the much more extended description of educational arrangements in the commercial field. Beginning with the lower commercial schools, he passes on to a telling discussion of both secondary commercial schools and the colleges of commerce.

In conclusion, he emphasizes the necessity for coöperation of all interests in the working out of plans for commercial education, for a large additional element of compulsion in American methods, for a variety of curriculum to meet local needs, and for continuation schools during day-time hours.

FISKE, AMOS KIDDER. *Honest Business*. Pp. vii, 333. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

The author sums his argument up on page 325 by writing: "The conclusion of the whole matter is that honesty, square dealing, good faith, is best as a business policy. It is not merely a moral virtue, good for the soul or necessary to salvation, and sustained by the sanctions of religion or social custom. It is not simply an ethical principle, essential to sound character and good repute in personal relations, and necessary to the cohesion of well-ordered society. It is a pervasive economic principle, the basis of confidence, which is the foundation of prosperity and material success." The matter is tersely and aptly put. No more carefully worked argument could be found in favor of the business expediency of honest dealing.

FOUNTAIN, PAUL. *The River Amazon from Its Sources to the Sea*. Pp. xi, 321. Price, \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1914.

A very disappointing account of the Amazon, based upon travels taken thirty years ago in South America. The book gives very little that is new and fails to bring together in usable form the known information. It is, therefore, of little help to the student of South America. There are many observations on animal life, disconnected descriptions of the various rivers of the Amazon system, and the records of personal experiences of travel. The treatment is "gossipy," the material is unorganized, and the topics discussed are often of no special importance.

GUEST, GEORGE. *A Social History of England*. Pp. xi, 209. Price, 40 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

An elementary reader describing in outline the social and industrial life of the people of England from the time of Caesar's invasion to the present. Dividing the time into six periods, the author gives the characteristic features of the economic and social life of the nation in each period, describes and points out the causes of the great changes which occurred in the social structure, and traces the development of modern English institutions. The book is full of valuable information and it shows throughout an intimate acquaintance of the author with the best modern thought on the subject with which he deals.

HANEY, LEWIS H. *Business Organization and Combination*. Pp. xv, 523. Price, \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Professor Haney has enlarged his excellent text by the addition of two chapters, one giving an account of the organization of the International Harvester Company, and the other dealing with the Sherman act and its interpretation by the courts. The Harvester Company's organization affords a good illustration of many of the practices and principles connected with the corporate organization of business. The chapter on the anti-trust act presents a concise account of the important cases in which the law has been applied by the federal courts. The author falls into error in one place, however, (p. 422), when he states that in the Debs case the Sherman law was applied by the supreme court of the United States (158 U. S. 564) "to a combination of wage earners in restraint of trade." The court expressly declined to consider the case with reference to the anti-trust act, saying, however, that it was not to be understood as dissenting from the opinion of the lower court with reference to the scope of that law.

HAYNES, JOHN. *Economics in the Secondary School*. Pp. xii, 93. Price, 60 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

This is an interesting little monograph advocating the teaching of economics in the final year of the secondary school course, and giving definite specifications for such a course. The chapter titles are strictly indicative of the content of the monograph. These titles are: the need of economic knowledge; the suitability of economics as a secondary school subject; the present status of economics in the secondary school; the place of economics in the curriculum and its relation to other subjects; methods of teaching economics; the content of the course in economics; bibliographies.

HOWE, C. D. and WHITE, J. N. *Trent Watershed Survey*. Pp. 156, with pocket map. Toronto: Commission of Conservation, 1913.

This report is a detailed study of a small region, and is of very great value because of its bearings upon the general problem of conservation. It is only by such thorough studies of selected localities that solutions to many problems of water and forest conservation can be found. The region covered by

the report is along the line of the Trent Canal, "a section of a once rich forest area in Old Ontario," now rapidly approaching a desert because of mismanagement under the old system of lumbering. The first part of the report gives a summary of the conditions and recommendations for improving them. The second part describes in detail the physiographic and forest conditions of the region and the third part discusses the economic, industrial and social conditions. The report is a regional geography of the Trent Watershed, with special reference to conservation of resources.

JAY, JUNIUS. *Open-Air Politics*. Pp. 235. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The writer, who is described as "eminent in public life" and "of more than national fame," has put together in conversational form a series of estimates concerning the most pressing economic and social problems now confronting the United States. Although the material is neither profound nor particularly significant, the author has succeeded in making a readable book.

JENNINGS, AL and IRWIN, WILL. *Beating Back*. Pp. 355. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1914.

Viewed as a thrilling story of outlawry, a description of prison conditions, the struggle of an ex-convict to accomplish his rehabilitation or as a psychological self-analysis, this narrative of Al Jennings, the notorious Oklahoma bandit, as told by Will Irwin, is of absorbing interest. In the first chapter, Mr. Irwin describes the conditions which plunged the young Virginian into one of the most desperate careers of crime. The remainder of the book is the personal story of Al Jennings told in the presence of a stenographer and edited by Mr. Irwin. Perhaps the recital of the criminal career might have been abbreviated, but it gives the setting to prison life. The detailed story of experiences in the Ohio state penitentiary and the Leavenworth prison is one more evidence of the utter inadequacy of the prison system now rapidly being abandoned. The revelations here set forth can only hasten its passing. Public sentiment, when properly enlightened, will no longer tolerate the atrocious treatment of prisoners. The story shows that the ex-convict can come back, but the path is a difficult one, for society has no confidence in the prison as a cure and the victim must still bear the burden of this distrust. That criminals do reform under the present system is one further evidence that they are not the hopeless class they are often assumed to be. The book will stimulate the public desire, even if it does not point the way, for a saner treatment of the criminal.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH FRENCH. *Money and Currency*. (Rev. Ed.) Pp. x, 423. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914.

In this revision Professor Johnson has added a chapter on the reform of the currency system of the United States and has inserted in the appendix a comparison of the Aldrich plan and the federal reserve act. Also several statistical tables have been added.

JONES, LOUIS T. *The Quakers of Iowa*. Pp. 360. Price, \$2.50. Iowa City: Iowa State Historical Society, 1914.

This book adds another volume to the rapidly growing list of works on Quaker history, and is a valuable contribution to the social history of the great west.

The author dates the beginnings of Iowa Quakerism from the long pilgrimage in 1835 of Isaac Pidgeon and family who migrated from South Carolina and established their home near the present Salem, Iowa. Then followed a rapid increase of the Quaker population in Iowa which resulted in the establishment of Iowa yearly meeting in 1863. About the same time the great "Revival Movement" began to make itself felt and the attendant innovations led to a separation in 1877 at which time the more conservative Friends parted company with those of the progressive "evangelistic" type.

Due space is allotted to the benevolent and educational efforts of Friends in Iowa and to the present status of Quakerism in that state.

Apparently the author has used the chief printed materials such as *Yearly Meeting Minutes*, *Disciplines*, and various data published in Friends' periodicals, as well as the manuscript minutes of some monthly and quarterly meetings in Iowa. There is no bibliography. The authorities are cited in the notes which are unfortunately grouped at the end of the volume. There is a good index.

JOSEPH, SAMUEL. *Jewish Immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910*. Pp. 209. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

Students of immigration will welcome this volume because of its dispassionate discussion of the political and economic background of Jewish immigration. The author has made no effort whatever to justify or condemn. He has sought merely to explain the movement. In part I we have a picture of the economic, political and social conditions in Russia, Roumania and Austria-Hungary which have resulted in the emigration movement. Part II describes the movement to the United States and shows clearly the fluctuations in the tide as affected directly by the severity of anti-Semitic feeling and legislation in the various countries. Economic conditions in the United States have affected Jewish immigration less than other groups. The latter part of the book is devoted to special characteristics of Jewish immigration such as the family movement, permanent settlement, occupations, illiteracy and destination. Thirty-five pages of statistical tables and three of bibliography add to its value. The absence of an index is a serious omission. The book is written from the point of view of the serious student of the problem, rather than of the alarmist, and ought to give sanity to the discussion.

KEY, ELLEN. *The Younger Generation*. Pp. v, 270. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

Under the general topic *The Younger Generation*, the author has discussed youth, coöperation and culture, the peace problem, militarism, and similar

problems. Although the essays are written in the author's usual happy style, the work is merely another illustration of that unfortunate idea that whenever an author has written a sufficient number of miscellaneous articles to make up three hundred printed pages, he is justified in publishing them under one cover and calling them a book.

KOBAYASHI, TERUAKI. *La Société Japonaise* (translated by M. Junkichi Yoshida). Pp. xx, 223. Price, 5 francs. Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan, 1914.

MAGEE, H. W. Supplement to Magee on Banks and Banking. *The Federal Reserve Act*. Pp. 116. Price, \$1. Albany: Matthew Bender and Company, 1914.

This supplement contains the federal reserve act with numerous explanatory notes, followed by such official documents as had been issued at the time of publication. Doubtless additions will be made from time to time in order to keep it constantly up to date.

PAGE, EDWARD D. *Trade Morals: Their Origin, Growth and Province*. Pp. xv, 287. Price, \$1.50. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

This work was probably not written as a parody of Sumner's *Folkways*, Giddings' *Principles of Sociology*, and Westermarck's *Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas*, compressed into a very few hundred pages, as one would suspect it to be on first reading. After all, a member of the Hughes committee of 1909, as the author was, could hardly be expected to display subtle and fantastic humor. This book merely shows the dreadful effects of engaging in the dry goods commission business for forty years, before reading Spencer, Darwin, Hobhouse and Hadley. Few men have done all this—no one, so far as we know, has ever before recorded the ensuing mental ferment.

The author's general conclusion is that morals are governed by custom and evolutionary processes—something many others have believed. "Commercial honor is largely a matter of moonshine," wrote R. S. Surtees in *Ask Mama*; that "trade morals" are more substantial than they were pronounced by the sporting writer of the mid-nineteenth century, the work under consideration does not indicate.

PARKER, GEORGE H. *Biology and Social Problems*. Pp. xix, 130. Price, \$1.10. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The author of this most instructive little work is professor of zoölogy at Harvard, and the contents were originally given as a series of lectures at Amherst. There are four chapters. The first explains the nervous system and its working; the second describes the way in which the body is under the control of various substances known as hormones which are produced largely by the ductless glands; the third carefully explains the process of reproduction, and the last surveys the field of evolution. The style is excellent; the facts are clearly stated. The book is to be recommended to any who may seek a reliable and succinct statement of present thought on these subjects.

REELY, MARY KATHARINE. *Selected Articles on World Peace*. Pp. xxv, 199. Price, \$1. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Company, 1914.

ROBBINS, EDWIN CLYDE. *Railway Conductors: A Study in Organized Labor*. Pp. 183. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

A scholarly discussion, covering history, government, trade regulations and beneficiary features of this railway brotherhood.

SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. *Principles of Economics*. (Sixth Edition). Pp. liv, 711. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

Few works on economics have been kept abreast of current changes as has this treatise by Professor Seligman. In this sixth edition chapters have been added on the control of trusts, labor legislation and labor insurance. The chapters on money and credit have been condensed, but not to the exclusion of a discussion of the federal reserve act. Throughout, there is the same wholesome regard for facts, the same avoidance of doctrinaire attitudes, that has characterized previous editions.

SLADEN, DOUGLAS. *The Real Truth about Germany*. Pp. xiii, 272. Price, \$1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

The monograph *Truth about Germany* has had a wide circulation in the United States. Published under the supervision of a group of representative Germans, including many high in the nobility and the service of the government, it has an authoritative tone which lends to its cogent arguments force greater than that of most current writing on the war. Mr. Sladen's book is a detailed reply to the German exposition. The original pamphlet is republished and after each paragraph is inserted in black faced type Mr. Sladen's reply from the English point of view. The book presents, therefore, a debate between a German and English writer—in which there is, however, no opportunity for rebuttal by the German. The arrangement makes the book hard to read. The constant shifting of the argument from one side to the other destroys the sequence of the thought of both disputants. The world knows so little about the real situation preceding the war that one often feels that the discussion sinks to the level of unsupported charge and countercharge. Neither writer convinces but each portrays well the current point of view in his country.

SLOANE, WILLIAM MILLIGAN. *Party Government in the United States of America*. Pp. xvii, 451. Price, \$2. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1914.

This volume grew out of the series of lectures given by the author during 1912 and 1913 as the Roosevelt professor at the universities of Berlin and Munich. It presents a general survey of our party history and party problems. It brings some of the well-known general discussions, such as Ford's *Rise and Growth of American Politics*, down to date, and discusses current party problems in an inclusive way. It is of value as a general work but makes no specific contributions.

TRIMBLE, WILLIAM J. *The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire*. Pp. 254. Price, 40 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1914.

The inland empire about which Dr. Trimble writes is that part of North America usually called the interior Pacific-northwest, and includes British Columbia as well as Idaho and Montana. The author tells the story of the settling of this vast region by miners, and paints the picture of the social life in the camps and towns. He then points out the beneficial effect on agriculture and stock-raising of the market afforded by the mining communities. The main purpose of the book, however, is to show that although the inland empire possessed physiographic, industrial and (at first) ethnic unity, the drawing of an international boundary across the domain has produced widely divergent political tendencies which are recurrent and persistent. For instance, the mining laws of British Columbia were copied from Australia and New Zealand whereas those of Idaho and Montana imitated California and Nevada. Also the different attitude toward Negroes and Chinese on the two sides of the line has had a marked effect on the societies of the two places.

For the most part the book is a straightforward compilation and narration of historical facts. It has very little economic or sociological interpretation of the material collected.

URLIN, ETHEL L. *A Short History of Marriage*. Pp. xi, 269. Price, \$1.25. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1914.

It is difficult to understand why the author of this volume, after stating in the opening lines of the preface that "In giving this brief summary of the marriage customs of some of the principal nations of the world, my endeavor has been to select those which are in any special degree curious and interesting, and to compile a volume which, while useful for reference, aims primarily at attracting and amusing the general reader," should publish it under the title of *A Short History of Marriage*. If this is the author's concept of what constitutes a history of marriage the concept should be revised. As a narrative or description of "Marriage Rites, Customs and Folklore in Many Countries and All Ages," a secondary title, it is a valuable piece of work. It brings into small space and usable form a wealth of information not only "attractive and amusing" but highly illuminating and instructive in reference to many present survivals in marriage customs and ceremonies.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. *Working Girls in Evening Schools*. Pp. xi, 252. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914.

The author has already prepared a series of valuable studies on the various phases of woman's work. This last partakes of the general character of the preceding studies. It is illuminating and telling, though not profound. Thirteen thousand girls and women who were in regular attendance upon evening classes were asked to answer a series of questions regarding working conditions, personal ambitions, and the like. These answers were supplemented by a restricted investigation of a number of cases. The book concludes with a strong recommendation in favor of vocational training and vocational guidance for girls.

WEAVER, E. W. *Vocations for Girls*. Pp. 200. Price, 75 cents. New York: The A. S. Barnes Company, 1913.

Prepared by a committee of teachers under the direction of E. W. Weaver, *Vocations for Girls* covers most completely the field indicated. Beginning with the field of work, preparation and making the choice, the book presents an exhaustive list of possible occupations for young girls. At the end of each chapter is a list of references on the particular topic discussed, and practical questions to be answered.

The general tone of the book is rather patronizing than otherwise, and as such might prove to be rather irritating than helpful to a young woman of independence; but this is perhaps the natural attitude of teacher to pupil.

WHITE, HORACE. *Money and Banking*. (5th Ed., Revised and Enlarged.) Pp. xiv, 541. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914.

Mr. White has supplemented his treatment in the earlier editions of this standard work by inserting a chapter on the federal reserve system and adding appendices in which are given the federal reserve act and the communication sent to the federal reserve board by the New York Clearing House Association, dealing with the sort of commercial paper that should be eligible for rediscount. The new chapter on the federal reserve system summarizes the law and discusses briefly the steps that have thus far been taken in the establishment of the system.

WHITRIDGE, FREDERICK W. *One American's Opinion of the European War*. Pp. xi, 79. Price, 50 cents. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914.

WOODBURN, JAMES A. *Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States*. (Second revised and enlarged edition). Pp. xiii, 487. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

All students of American party problems and party history are familiar with Professor Woodburn's *Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States*, first published in 1903. The second edition, revised and enlarged, contains all of the valuable and suggestive material in the former volume and brings certain of the statistics down to date throughout the volume—for instance, in the chapter on minor parties—and adds a number of chapters on current political problems, such as the problems of party finance, primary election reform, the initiative, referendum and recall.

To say that the added chapters and the revised portions of the book, few though the revised portions be, are up to the standard of the first edition of this volume is to say that the work as a whole is a concise, orderly, interesting presentation of the general field of party history, party organization and party problems, and of the relation that the usages and methods of political parties bear to our social, national and economic welfare.

ZEBALLOS, E. S. *La Nationalité au point de vue de la Législation Comparée et du Droit Privé Humain*. Pp. 557. Price, 25 fr. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1914.